ASBESTOS

Vol. 7 No. 6

DECEMBER
1925

PUBLISHED BY
SECRETARIAL SERVICE
1701 WINTER ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Season's Greetings

and

Thanks for Your Business During the Past Year

B. MARCUSE

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A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER - - - EDITOR

PUBLISHING OFFICE

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The Milling Plant of the Mapleleaf Asbestos Corporation, one of the several companies to be included in the merger. Since this photograph was taken a number of improvements have been made.

The Christmas Spirit

Somehow--there isn't anything
That has the good old-fashioned ring
Of "Merry Christmas--Here's to You
With a bright and happy New Year too!"

The Christmas Spirit of Service

We hear much each Christmas Season, of the Christmas Spirit of Giving, of Peace and Goodwill, of Happiness.

But why not translate these into something more practical—into the Spirit of Service.

It is well to remember our friends and our dear ones with greetings or gifts; it is better if we can give, along with the greetings, practical service to last thru the year.

It is good to give willingly and generously to the poor and the needy; it is even better if we, with the money, give ourselves, our time and thought and service.

In giving to charity, service is given without the thought of return—except the happiness which comes from a good deed done.

In the business world we can give practical service thruout the year, and while some may contend that the man in business gives service from purely mercenary motives, think for a moment of the various business houses with which you deal, personally, and decide for yourself whether the spirit in which some of the service is given can be purely mercenary—whether the return could really, from a cold dollars and cents standpoint, warrant the amount of service given.

True, there are some who give service only where they expect a return in dollars and cents; but there are also many where the service is given so generously and willingly

that it is not possible to accredit it only to mercenary motives.

A real desire to serve, a real spirit of helpfulness—will make this Christmas, and the coming year, a happy one, for your friends, your customers and yourselves.

Red Amphibole

An inquiry came to us the other day for Red Amphibole Asbestos. For what purpose the inquirer desired to use it we were not informed and, unfortunately, we had no knowledge of amphibole asbestos even approaching red in color.

We do have here a specimen of asbestos, presumably of amphibole variety, with a decidedly pinkish tinge, this having come from India, but so far as we know the material is not mined in any quantity.

Some of the Hollywood amphibole, at Hollywood, Ga., is of a deep brown, but could hardly be said to be red.

We have knowledge of a dyeing process, which dyes asbestos fibres principally chrysotile, to practically any hue desired, these being used in the making of tapestries.

We also have discolored crocidolite which, because of the large amount of iron in its matrix, is of a reddish brown hue; and there are records here of a heat test on crocidolite fibre which, when heated to a temperature of 660 to 720 deg. F. for 14 hours, showed a change in color from blue to a decided reddish brown, without any appreciable change in the strength of the fibre.

All these, however, do not assist much in the search for red amphibole.

If any of our readers know of a red amphibole, we would be glad to have the location, name of owners of deposit, and other pertinent information.

Mr. Scott Turner, mining engineer of Lansing, Michigan, has been appointed Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Mr. Turner has a varied experience in the mining engineering field, and is therefore well fitted for his new work.

Carey

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Roof Paints
Asbestos Roof Cements
Asphalt Pitch

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY
Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio

Cable Fireproofing

By L. A. de Savoye, Research Bureau, Brooklyn Edison Co.

The distribution of electric energy in large centers is accomplished by placing cables in underground ducts. In order to render the cables easily accessible, manholes are provided at various intervals along the cable route.

In spite of the fact that modern electric cables have been brought to a high state of mechanical perfection, they are occasionally subject to failure and in the case of cables of large capacity, such failures are accompanied by electric arcs of high temperature with the consequent disastrous results. Between manholes the concrete duct-structure affords adequate protection, but in the manhole itself, where the cables must be exposed to facilitate repairs, the possible effect of an electric arc is self-evident. It is therefore necessary to provide some form of fireproofing over each cable.

The material used for fireproofing must have great fire resisting qualities, since the power involved is of the order of thousands of kilowatts. This is necessary in order to confine the arc to the faulty cable and so prevent possible injury to adjacent cables.

This, of course, is the important condition, but in connection with this, it may be added that the fireproofing must not be such a perfect insulator that it will prevent the heat normally developed in the cable from being dissipated. This point indicates that what is required is in reality nothing but a good compromise. The requirement seems to be that the fireproofing material be able to confine the arc to the cable long enough to allow the fact to be noticed and the current shut off either manually or by the automatic apparatus.

The fireproofing must also satisfy other requirements. It must not be the cause of any chemical action with the lead sheath of the shell or with any other part of the transmission system. It must be able to withstand complete immersion in water; it must have mechanical strength and sufficient flexibility to prevent breaking when the cable is handled in any way. Another important consideration is that the material used for fireproofing must admit of easy

Johns-Manville

INCORPORATED

application.

In order to satisfy these conditions, two types of material have been used: Portland cement applied over a wire netting, and asbestos applied in strips or as a woven tape. In an attempt to determine the merits of each of these types, tests have been made by a well-known operating company.

Preliminary tests were made on two types of asbestos fire-proofing. One consisted of two layers of asbestos with a layer of asbestos cement, the over-all thickness being $\frac{5}{8}$ in. The other consisted of two layers of woven asbestos braid $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in thickness. Each of these types was wrapped on a lead-sheathed cable and subjected to the flame of an oxygen-acetylene welding torch held at a constant distance. The time required to start melting the lead sheath was observed. Six sets of readings were taken, and the average of these showed that the simple asbestos braid withstood the heat for only five seconds while the asbestos with the cement layer lasted thirty seconds. But attention must be called to the fact that the asbestos braid was much thinner than the cement-lined asbestos. Had the two been of the same thickness it seems probable that their fire-resisting qualities would have been about similar.

The mechanical nature of the fire-proofings was again evidenced. The woven asbestos braid was much superior to the cement-asbestos combination, so that it appears reasonable to suppose that a woven asbestos fireproofing of sufficient thickness would give more general satisfaction.

A sample of asbestos strip with a cement reinforcement was also compared with a special fire-resisting cement. Sections of cables coated with these two materials were placed close to an electric arc of about one thousand kilowatts. No detailed results need be given; it is sufficient to state that a series of such tests demonstrated the superiority of asbestos as a means of fireproofing. In addition to greater heat resistance the asbestos showed a thermal conductivity of 25% less than cement.

From a mechanical point of view the asbestos is undoubtedly superior. To prepare and apply the cement requires considerable skill, and once applied, any handling of the cable tends to cause the cement to crack and become

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dislodged. Asbestos is almost wholly free from this objection.

But the subject is by no means exhausted. There is much to be done, and since the service rendered by any large utility company may be affected by such a factor as fireproofing, it is to the advantage of manufacturers and others interested in materials destined to such use to give the matter no little consideration.

Census of Manufactures--1925

The Bureau of the Census is making plans for the next biennial census of manufactures, which will cover the year 1925, as provided in the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1919.

In deciding upon the items to be covered by the census, the bureau has consulted with the representatives of various manufacturers' associations, with a view to securing, as far as practicable and without making the schedule too elaborate, information which will be of value to the representatives of the several industries concerned, and at the same time furnish a record of the progress of manufactures generally thruout the United States.

The blank forms upon which reports should be made will be mailed to all manufacturers about January 1 and reports will be required from all manufacturers whose gross products are valued at $5,000 or more for the year 1925.

We urge our readers to furnish the required information (in case they are manufacturers) soon after January 1st, in order that we may have as early in 1926 as possible, statistics which will show the condition and record of the Asbestos industry for 1925.

In the November number we made mention of "Novocrete," a building material produced by the Federal Cement Tile Company (offices at 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago). This material, we find, is not an asbestos product, but is a "nailing concrete slab," made of wood fibre, properly treated.

The Federal Cement Tile Company also manufacture a cork insulated tile for making of warmer interiors.

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Asbestos Paper · Pipe Coverings
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High Temperature Cements

THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Office and Mines
EAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE *of* QUEBEC
CANADA

The Russell Manufacturing Co.

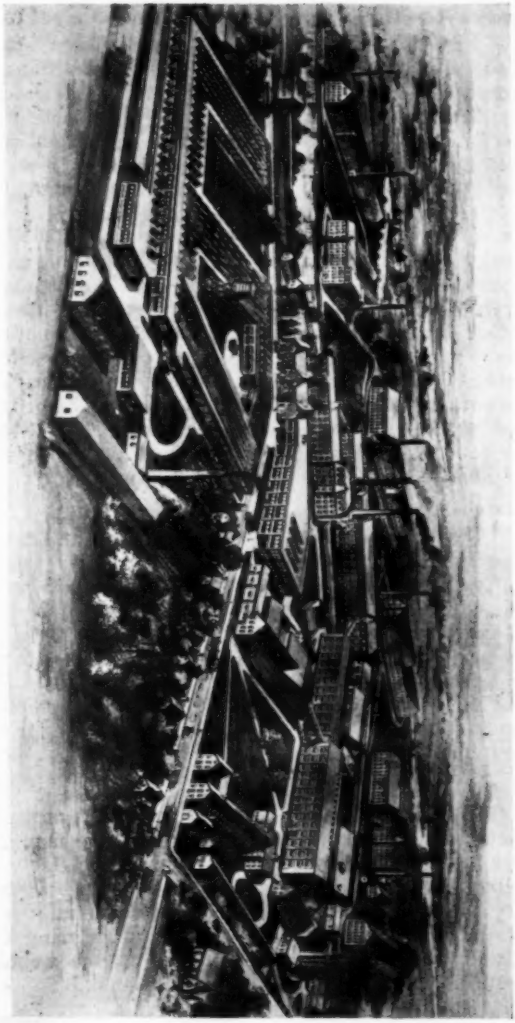
As one of the leaders in the automotive field for Asbestos Brake Linings and Clutch Facings, the history of the Russell Manufacturing Company properly belongs in "ASBESTOS", even tho, as a matter of fact the Russell Manufacturing Company was organized almost seventy-five years before asbestos brake lining was first thought of. For this reason, this little history must of necessity dwell chiefly on events in the first seventy-five years of the Company's existence, rather than the last twenty during which Asbestos Products were made.

Organization and Capitalization.

The Company was founded in 1830 by Samuel Russell, Samuel D. Hubbard, George Spaulding, and others. The business was conducted at first as a joint partnership with a capital of about $30,000. This sum was found to be insufficient for the growing business, and in 1834 it was incorporated with a capital of $100,000, forty thousand of which was paid in on account of 200 shares at $500 each. By March 7, 1849, the total capitalization was paid up. In later years this was increased to the present capitalization of $2,000,000 which is backed by mills, machinery and other equipment valued at fully $4,500,000.

Early Mills and Activities.

The company purchased of Samuel D. Hubbard, the mill site and other property on Sanseer River at South Farms (near the old mill privilege granted by the town of Middletown to Thomas Miller in 1665). A brick mill 80 x 30 ft., three stories high, was erected. In 1836 Hon. Henry G. Hubbard, nephew of Samuel D. Hubbard, was invited by the company to join with his uncle in the management of its affairs and in 1841 he commenced the manufacture of elastic webbing which had never before been attempted except on hand looms, a single thread at a time. The services of a Scotch weaver were obtained and soon after machinery was invented to weave the web in power looms. This was the first successful effort ever made in this, and probably any other country, to weave elastic web in power looms.



The present plant of the Russell Manufacturing Company at Middletown, Conn., consisting of over thirty buildings, with a combined floor space of over 750,000 square feet.

Early Products.

From the early history of the concern efforts were made to produce a Solid Woven Cotton Belting, but without success. It was not possible to weave the material firmly. The resulting product was soft, spongy, and stretched too much to be of value. This fault was traced to the fact that there was not enough weight used in the warp, but it was found that if sufficient weight were added it was impossible to open up the warp threads and secure sufficient "shed" to allow the shuttle to pass thru. In 1858 the Company perfected a device known as a "rocker arm." When this was applied to the belting loom the difficulty was entirely overcome, and they were able to produce the first satisfactory Solid Woven Cotton Belting made in this country. Shortly after they took out the original patent on Solid Woven Cotton Belting and since that time the Russell Manufacturing Company has produced all its belting looms and perfected to considerable extent both the loom and the product. Russell Solid Woven Cotton Belting has been a standard with the trade for many years.

Introducing the Asbestos Line.

Experienced as they were in elastic, silk and cotton weaving, it is not surprising that the company took up automotive products made from cotton. A little later asbestos was used. The Company now ranks among the leaders in the automotive field for asbestos brake linings and clutch facings. Not only do they weave these asbestos products in looms of their own design and manufacture, but they also make the asbestos thread, thus being able to control the quality of their finished goods by following it thru step by step.

Present Day Production.

In addition to machinery belting and automobile products, many other kinds of heavy webs are manufactured, such as Government Military Equipment, duck, thresher belts, etc. Of the lighter webs there are garters, suspenders, airplane cords, elastic braids, harness and saddlery, trunk straps, etc., in fact, the Russell Manufacturing Company is well equipped to make anything in the webbing line, elastic or non-elastic, treated or untreated.

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Growth.

The original mill of three stories with about 7500 square feet of floor space, has grown until today there are something over 750,000 square feet. The main plant consists of a group of some thirty odd buildings from one to four stories high. Constructed at different times, they are of varying materials, ranging from the wooden type thru the brick to the latest ideas in reinforced concrete. All are heated from the central plant, well lighted by electricity and are completely protected by sprinkler systems. The condition of the machinery and equipment is excellent. A maintenance organization consisting of a carpenter and joiner shop, machine shop, plumbing, electrical, pipe fitting, sheet metal, and painting departments, is prepared to make instant repairs and at the same time build much additional equipment.

In addition to this big plant and equipment there are at present six branches in the United States. An aggressive sales campaign is at present under way whereby the whole United States will be covered intensively. Other strong connections have been made in Canada, Mexico, France, England, Norway and the Far East.

The present officers of the Company are T. M. Russell, president; Samuel Russell, Jr., vice president; W. C. Fisher, treasurer and general manager; H. W. Hubbard, secretary.

Some drivers seem to think the sign at the road crossing "Stop, Look and Listen" was put there to warn the locomotive engineer.

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Headquarters for Yarns, Cloth, Tapes, Fibres, Brake Linings and Textiles Generally

WRITE FOR PRESENT PRICES

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Checking Up Costs

How often do you check up your cost figures? Once a year? "Whenever you get time?" Constantly?

It's the easiest thing in the world to kid yourself into believing that your cost figure on a certain unit is lower than it actually is.

A firm with which we are acquainted figured a cost of $1.00 per unit on a certain material of their manufacture. They had figured this cost of $1.00 very carefully, and then used it month after month. One day an accountant went over their books and showed them several things which were astonishing in the extreme. One of the things discovered by the accountant was that the cost per unit, instead of being $1.00 was almost double that figure. It was simply a case where production had fallen and cost had not, so that only half the number of units were being produced at practically the same cost. The accountant's discovery not only enabled the manufacturer to quit deluding himself as to profit, but also to work out a method by which the cost was lowered to almost if not quite the former figure.

Often we go along believing our costs are exact when, as a matter of fact, some item has slipped into our overhead charges or our labor charges, or our raw material cost, which boosted the cost but was "automatically," we might say, overlooked.

Of course this seldom applies to the large firm where books are kept showing the last minute detail, altho even such firms overlook things now and then, but the small firm, where the proprietor often does all the clerical work, does not keep records so minutely. The man believes he "has all the figures in his head," as one contractor said, but he has so many other things in his head as well that some of the smaller items get pigeonholed and are forgotten.

A simple, but complete, set of books, accurately kept, is a great money saver, and if the books are accurately kept they are not hard to analyze. There are accountants in almost every small town now, who, for a small sum, will gladly analyze your books and tell you whether you are losing money, and if so where. Or, if you are making a profit, they can probably point out several things which will help you to make more profit.

Your basic cost is the most important factor in your business. If you figure the cost too low you may lose money unwittingly; if you figure it too high you often lose business. **Get your costs right.**

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FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF STEAM AND FUEL

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U. S. A.

FACTORY: REDWOOD CITY, CALIF.

Building Statistics

While building activity, of course shows a seasonal drop, it is still keeping up a remarkable pace. The September figures as reported for 36 eastern states (about ⅞ of the total construction of the United States) are 13,989 projects, with floor space of 86,167,400 square feet, valued at $548,216,700, while during October contracts were awarded for 15,232 projects, with floor space of 82,577,300 square feet, valued at $519,528,200.

Practically all classes of buildings showed decreases with the exception of residential buildings, which increased during October over September about 5,500,000 square feet in floor space and $12,000,000 in value.

The November report of the American Contractor, on Wage Scales in the Building Trades, gives the rate for Pipe Coverers in Sioux City, Ia., as $1.25, the former rate being 75c per hour. Can any of our readers confirm (or deny) this report and if the change is correct give us details?

WANTED—A FLORIDA CONNECTION

Have been engaged in the Asbestos Industry for the past ten years, being connected in an engineering capacity with one of the largest Asbestos Manufacturers and Contractors. At present engaged in the industry acting as an executive, handling and supervising, estimating and selling contracts.

Would be interested in MANAGING or DIRECTING ACTIVITIES in this industry in the State of Florida, in either the sales or engineering end.

Capable of thoroly handling all angles of the Asbestos Industry including ESTIMATING, SELLING, BUYING and SUPERVISION.

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MATERIALS
BUILT
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MARKET CONDITIONS

The General Situation.

The general concensus of opinion seems to be that "business is fairly satisfactory". A spirit of optimism largely prevails, and this in spite of the fact that Congress is now in session.

Business, as well as the rest of the nation, will watch this new, and "different" Congress with much interest. Of course it is useless to prophesy what any Congress will do, but while it is probable that there will be introduced this session, as formerly, legislation which will not favor business (perhaps we should say legislation which will be inimical to business interests), the attitude of Government to business has been gradually changing from an antagonistic to a helpful one, and it is likely that very little legislation will be actually passed during this session of Congress which will be harmful to business interests.

Other factors engaging the interest of business at the present time, are the Florida real estate boom, the proposed tax reduction, the increased production of automobiles in 1925 (shattering even the 1923 record) the continuance of building activity on a large scale, and the usual end of the year activity to get inventories down, and close books with a satisfactory showing.

The Asbestos Situation.

The last month of the year finds the Asbestos situation in better shape than had been expected.

Mr. E. J. Wilson tersely comments on the raw material market as follows:

"During the month of November shipments of asbestos from Canada were large.

"Demand for all grades continues to be very good and prices firm, in some cases higher.

"A shortage has been noted in some grades for im mediate shipment.

"Large quantities of asbestos have been sold thruout the year for delivery in 1926 and 1927.

"Little or no change in production, the weather so far

ASBESTOS

We prepare

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Canadian Crude
White Rhodesian
Yellow or Blue
South African

For Your Particular Requirements

ASBESTOS LIMITED
8 West 40th Street : New York City
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not interfering with mining operations."

If the merger when finally thru has as healthy an effect on asbestos business as it has while pending, there is little to be feared. Prices are firmer all along the line, volume fair.

The satisfactory settling of the difficulties of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company (see page 40 for details) is most gratifying to everyone and results in a healthier tone thruout the Asbestos Paper and Insulation Industry.

The general meeting of the stockholders of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada Limited has been called for December 18th. Unfortunately the December number of "ASBESTOS" will be issued on the 15th, three days earlier, which means that it will not be possible to give our readers the outcome of that meeting in this issue. Not until the meeting is held will any definite announcement concerning the merger be possible. Much interest, therefore, is centering on that meeting.

The Asbestos Textile line is strengthening, Brake Lining with usual large volume and somewhat firmer tone, is fairly satisfactory. The best indication of the asbestos cement shingle market is the fact that several firms are adding the manufacture of shingles to their other asbestos lines, in some cases contemplating the use of new processes.

Altogether we would say that the Asbestos business shows a healthier condition than for a very long time, and with caution exercised on the part of producers and manumanufacturers, should continue indefinitely.

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Braided Tubings
Woven Sheet Packings
Woven Brake Linings
Gloves, Mittens, Leggins
Gaskets, Seamless and Jointed
Packings, Stem and High Pressure
Wick and Rope

Asbestos Fibre Spinning Company

North Wales, Penna.

This paper devoted each month to discussion of brake lining activities by O. B. Towne, Commissioner of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association

On the Mohawk Trail over the Hoosac Mountains in Masachusetts this past fall, a great hole was discovered in the railing at Hairpin Curve. On account of the storm which was in progress at the time no investigation was made, but a couple of days later an empty runabout was left on the hill while the driver went for chains or ropes to keep his car from sliding. While he was away the car broke loose and slid down the hill and thru this opening in the fence. On hunting up his own car, down the mountain side, he found a smashed sedan with four mangled bodies in it—a crumpled mass of wreckage in a rocky gully. Apparently this was the car which made the hole in the fence. An investigation revealed brakes which were a menace even on a level road—and this was a very steep mountain road. Evidently the "Scenic Route" is a tragic route unless the car equipment includes the right kind of brakes, properly repaired and chains to make them effective.

A poor excuse is better than none, but genuine honesty will not give a poor excuse because it is not a reason. This is illustrated by happenings in a recent campaign. One brake tester noticed the same car three times during the week of the general test in the bunch rounded up by the committee. When asked why he had neglected to have the repairs made he said "I have been so darned busy I haven't gotten round to it. No accidents have happened so far and I am going to be busy the rest of the week." He went to the garage inside of five minutes after that statement and had his brakes repaired—then he went to the police station and paid a fine. He found he had plenty of time to have his brakes repaired and even paid a fine for the privilege of explaining it all to the judge. He also had time to send a long protest to the public opinion column of the evening papers. (This happened not far from New York).

In a recent campaign one truck owner was rounded up and a test ordered of his brakes. It was found that he had no brakes at all. The drivers were using the engine to stop the trucks when necessary. One had even had the brake drums removed. This was a five ton truck and at the time it was rounded up, it was loaded to capacity with cement. Nice little toy to be allowed loose where children are crossing the streets for school, or where any kind of traffic is heavy! Needless to say this truck

owner had his trucks properly equipped to the satisfaction of the police immediately.

Brake testing campaigns in the North seem to be falling off for the winter and the number of campaigns in the South coming up. One firm in Florida states that the poor brakes on the cars coming thru the south "winter touring and prospecting" make traffic jams very dangerous. So the prospect for brake testing campaigns in the "sunny south" are good.

The tendency among the cities now is to change from the voluntary brake testing campaign to the compulsory campaign. In a compulsory campaign a very much larger percentage of poor brakes are found. The man who knows his brakes are bad will not come around voluntarily to have his brakes tested.

The brake lining industry would like to know just what kind of brakes are being developed on airplanes.

After listening to the tremendous variety of screeching of the automobile brakes on a heavy traffic crossing recently, a musician remarked "Now I understand what is meant by a "brake band."

After the campaign for safe brakes is over, the campaign for quiet brakes will be due.

The New York Automobile Show will be held in Grand Central Palace from January 9th to 16th, 1926. The Philadelphia Show is scheduled for the following week, January 16th to 23rd.

The Society of Automotive Engineers will hold its annual banquet at the Hotel Astor, New York City on January 14th, 1926. The Annual meeting of this society will be held in the General Motors Building, Detroit, from January 26th to 28th.

The estimated production of cars and trucks in the United States and Canada during November was 379,300, as against 452,392 in October, and 232,248 in November 1924.

The total for the eleven months of 1925 is 3,997,954; during the first eleven months in 1924 the total was 3,430,467. Total production for 1925 will break all records, the total production in 1923 (the largest year in the business so far) being 4,013,660, meaning that but 15,706 cars and trucks would have to be produced during December to make the total production for 1925 equal that for 1923.

Oil Versus Coal

The old saying "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good," has again been demonstrated in the case of the coal strike, for the manufacturers of oil burning apparatus are being given a splendid opportunity to establish their equipment firmly on the market.

Owing to the natural disinclination of most human beings to try anything "new," many would never think of trying out the oil heating method if they were not forced to it by the difficulty in getting coal, and the very poor quality of the coal, or a substitute, which is obtainable.

While the oil burner has been known, and to some extent used, for a number of years with comparative success, this winter will be a real test for oil burner equipment. If it stands up under the test, the coal strike will prove a very soft and balmy wind for the oil burner manufacturers.

The chief requirements which the oil burner must meet are: ability to adequately heat, cleanliness, ease of operation, durability (it must not get out of order easily) and economy of fuel cost.

The American Oil Burner Association, located at 350 Madison Avenue, New York City, has just issued a twenty-eight page bulletin, thoroly covering the methods and procedure in oil burner testing where burners are fired under boilers or in warm air heating plants. The bulletin is a more or less technical one, prepared for the manufacturers or installers of the equipment, and probably not of interest to house owners who are considering the installation of oil burning apparatus in their homes, but undoubtedly the American Oil Burner Association would be glad to answer any questions addressed to them by house owners, or at least put them in touch with someone who will.

One of the desirable qualities of the oil burner heating method is its automatic feed and control—and who of us would not rather sit down and read the evening paper than shovel coal or take up ashes.

The Rush For Rubber

The soaring price of crude rubber is attributed mainly to the combination of the Stevenson plan and the increased American demand.

Of course, in this, the day of the automobile, rubber prices are of very great interest to a large part of our population, for even the humblest flivver must have new tires some time, which means that the upward sweep of rubber prices interests man, woman and child.

It is not in human nature, to stand a rise of such phenomenal height in a commodity so universally used, without making an effort to check it, or to find a substitute for the article. The latter appears an impossibility so far as tires are concerned, but greater miracles have happened within the last few years and may happen again. For the present, however, the energies of the tire men and others interested in rubber are directed toward the improvment of the reclaiming process and toward the growing of rubber in those parts of the tropical world unaffected by the Stevenson plan. Hawaii, the Philippines, South America, Cuba, Mexico, have all come under consideration, and the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry are at present carrying on experiments in Florida, Haiti and the Canal Zone to determine the range of adaptation of the different species.

One of the chief difficulties is the length of time required before it can be definitely determined whether the experiments are successful, and whether certain districts are suited to rubber culture. Also, many hesitate about putting money in an enterprise which must not only wait several years before it actually begins to produce results, and therefore earnings, but is also somewhat doubtful as to whether it will produce results at all. Most men want a quick turnover, particularly in speculative investment, and besides, world conditions change so rapidly that it is entirely within the range of possibility, tho perhaps not of probability, that by the time rubber is actually produced by the new districts the period of acute need will be passed.

The rubber situation reminds us somewhat of the worldwide search for asbestos deposits during the latter part of the war period. Some few deposits discovered at

that time are making good, but in many money was sunk which can never be regained, and this principally because after the war demand shrunk so tremendously.

The Department of Agriculture, in an article in Rubber Age, urges rubber investors to be cautious, particularly pointing out that enterprises in rubber planting in tropical America are more likely to succeed if in charge of resident landowners, who know the local conditions thoroly.

There are many interesting angles to the rubber situation. If tire prices increase sufficiently it will undoubtedly affect unfavorably the automobile market, especially in the smaller cars, which will, in turn, affect other industries (brake lining for instance, packings and gaskets) more or less disastrously.

Rhodesia.

	August Tons	1925 Value
Bulawayo District.		
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co., Ltd.)	715	£11,951
Pangani (J. S. Hancock)	30	359
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	1,366	34,146
Victoria District.		
Gath's (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	499	12,473
King (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	518	12,803
	3,128	£71,732

During August 1924, Rhodesia produced 2,321 tons, valued at £50,507

Union of South Africa.

	August Tons	1925 Value
Transvaal	878	£11,955
Cape	193	3,649
	1,071	£15,604

During August 1924, 826 tons were produced, valued at £11,588.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Limited

The Largest Producers of Raw Asbestos in the World

CRUDES
SPINNING FIBRES
SHINGLE STOCKS
PAPER STOCKS

Mines

Kings Mines, Thetford Mines, Quebec
Beaver Mines, " " "
B. C. Mines, Black Lake, "
Fraser Mines, E. Broughton, "

Head Office

Canada Cement Building
Phillips Square - Montreal

General Office

THETFORD MINES
Quebec, Canada

Asbestine - A Life Saver

By B. F. Ruby, Buffalo, N. Y.

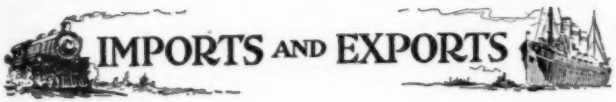
The use of asbestine, on the recommendation of a chemist, saved the life of the Art Stain Shingle Company of Buffalo and put it in shape to get new business at the beginning of last summer. With the building season just closing the shingle company reports its most prosperous summer in years, thanks to asbestine.

The plot of the story was this: The shingle company sells colored shingles for siding of bungalows and for roof work. At the beginning of the season they ordered a large quantity of stain, sending samples of the colors in use to be matched. The stains were delivered and the colors matched perfectly, but after they had been in use a month or so the colors began to develop undesirable qualities—the greys became chalky, the greens faded, all the colors streaked.

It was a desperate case, for not only would it take a long time to obtain new colored stains of the right shade—and the summer season was now underway and the demand for shingles at its height—but the company had a heavy investment in the paints and it meant scrapping them.

Recourse was had to the Babcock Laboratories, a firm of industrial chemists in Buffalo before any definite action was taken and upon analysis Nestorowicz, a chemist and the head of the laboratory, showed the paint to be lacking in several much needed qualities. He suggested, not the buying of new stain, but the doctoring of the old, and stated that the only substance that would do the job was asbestine pulp, this alone having the requisite qualities of being easy and quick to mix in the paints already made up, and furnishing the required filler and weathering element.

Five per cent of asbestine pulp by volume was accordingly added to the paint, being stirred into the large tanks in which the shingles were dipped, by the same machinery and methods that handled the dipping. Thus, without loss of time, the paint was provided with the needed elements, and the shingles put out by the Art Stain Shingle Company began to be known as one of the best weathering products on the market.



Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	September 1924		September 1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Canada	13,516	$443,757	17,723	$564,830
United Kingdom	..	...	23	5,453
Germany	1	159	..	...
Br. S. Africa	39	4,885	..	...
Port. E. Africa	90	17,509	112	20,554
Other Port. Africa	22	3,026	...	...
	13,668	$469,336	17,858	$590,837

That imported during September 1925 from the United Kingdom and Africa, was all Crude; that from Canada was divided as follows: 1,245 tons of Crude, valued $181,-697; 6,622 tons Mill Fibre valued at $245,312; 9,856 tons lower grades, valued at $137,821.

Manufactured Asbestos:

	September 1924		September 1925	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Yarn—				
Germany	660	$ 655	222	$ 102
Fabrics, Woven—				
Canada	3	2	...	...
France	.	.	214	252
Germany		.	65	47
United Kingdom	2,614	1,166	4,254	2,461
Packing, Fabric—				
United Kingdom	101	109	2,005	559
Packing, not Fabric—				
Canada	...	...	11	8
United Kingdom	661	282	..	.
Paper and Millboard—				
France (entering Porto Rico)	309	323	..	.
Shingles, Slate, Wood or Lumber—				
Belgium	390,695	5,017	3,292,552	49,638
Canada	500	22	133,000	3,102
France	30,000	776	.....	....
Germany	107,306	2,598	91,105	1,827
Italy	...	...	74,515	1,043

Netherlands	...	...	593,763	9,534
United Kingdom	...	...	157,482	5,085
	528,501	$8,413	4,342,417	$70,229
Asbestos Cement—				
Belgium	...	..	6,300	108
Italy	1,400	18	92,960	2,238
United Kingdom	1,857	434	...	...
Other Manufactures—				
Belgium	654,550	16,289	...	...
Canada	100	46	...	...
France	21,962	320	...	...
Germany	78,806	506	24,151	4,942
Italy	103,800	1,960	...	...
Netherlands	10,023	3,768	29,700	451
United Kingdom	140	69	65	3
	869,381	$22,958	53,916	$ 5,396
Grand Total	*1,405,487*	*$34,360*	*4,502,364*	*$81,400*

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured Asbestos for the month of September 1925 amounted to 45 tons valued at $7,456; compared with September 1924, 109 tons, valued at $12,576.

Exports of manufactured Asbestos goods:

	September 1924		September 1925	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd...	43,605	$ 4,822	94,925	$ 5,254
Pipe Covg. & Cement	258,930	16,195	298,748	23,716
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg.	136,917	79,168	114,409	63,364
Brake & Clutch Lining	...	.....	101,640	73,826
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	164,071	13,790	430,695	25,359
Asbestos Roofing	3,338 sqs.	20,047	9,543 sqs.	60,324
Other Manufactures ..	167,861	61,732	213,151	27,894

Exports from Canada (Raw Asbestos)

	August 1924		August 1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
United Kingdom	472	$ 24,695	565	$ 40,075
United States	4,239	258,572	10,255	524,565
Australia	40	1,950	175	13,012
Belgium ...	..	...	295	24,500
France	557	44,750	530	34,080
Germany	736	62,350	1,139	67,250
Italy	125	7,500	130	8,700
Japan	180	13,265	1,640	78,017
Netherlands	...	...	334	22,905
Total	6,349	$413,082	15,063	$813,104
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	439	7,517	200	3,750

CYPRUS ASBESTOS COMPANY

LIMITED

The very extensive alterations and additions to our plant in Cyprus have recently been completed, and three grades of fibre are now being produced.

CYPRUS STANDARD

a shingle stock fibre of the highest quality, showing less than 1 oz. short fibres on the bottom tray, and practically dust-free.

CYPRUS SHORTS

similar to Standard in all respects, except that the fibres are shorter.

CYPRUS FINES

a very short but clean fibre.

The whole production of these new grades to the end of 1926 except for a small quantity of Fines, has already been sold forward, but we shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request, as contracts for 1927 deliveries are already being arranged.

All grades of Cyprus Fibre are produced from the same mine and passed through the same finishing plant, thus ensuring absolute uniformity of quality.

SALES OFFICE:

49 ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1

Cables: Syndigef, London

United States	8,253	106,501	9,729	126,603
Belgium	...	...	100	2,000
France	30	600	...	...
Germany	30	450	150	2,250
Italy	20	300	...	...
Netherlands	..	...	30	450
Grand Total	*15,121*	*$528,450*	*25,272*	*$948,157*

Imports and Exports by England

Imports of Raw Material.

	September 1924		September 1925	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Rhodesia	661	$21,988	1,326	$42,130
Canada	774	9,041	833	16,286
Other Countries	245	5,856	234	4,028
	1,680	$36,885	2,393	$62,444
Re-Exports	723	500	22,672	14,003

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Materials:

Netherlands	30	3,430	24	3,613
France	36	8,441	46	6,152
U. S. A.	8	1,694	9	1,832
British India	92	6,643	241	7,342
Other Countries	1,303	57,030	1,524	58,057
	1,469	$77,238	1,844	$76,996

ELWOOD J. WILSON

350 Madison Avenue

AT 45TH STREET

New York : : N. Y.

ALL GRADES OF ASBESTOS FOR SALE

The Expert Examination of Asbestos Properties

Nederlandsche Asbest My.

Importers of Asbestos
Crudes and Fibres

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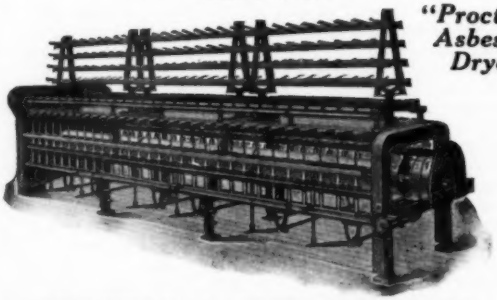
A B. C. 5th Edition
Western Union
Lieber's Code

ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

"Smith-Furbush"

"Proctor" Asbestos Dryers



PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.

Formerly Smith & Furbush Machine Co.

Seventh St. & Tabor Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month includes, R. L. Clark, Manager Clark Asbestos Co., Cleveland, O., whose birthday falls on December 22nd, Geo. N. Clark, president of the same concern, whose birthday falls on the same date, W. H. Huber, M. D., of the Asbestos Fibre Spinning Company, also on December 22nd, Richard B. Engle, Secretary and treasurer of the Crandall Packing Company, January 3rd, and Warren Car-Skaden, president of the Argo Asbestos & Rubber Corporation, Pittsburgh, January 7th. We extend hearty greetings and congratulations to all these gentlemen.

The Asbestos & Asphalt Products Company has recently been organized by G. F. Hoppe, for the distributing and contracting of a full line of asbestos products—pipe and boiler insulation, roofing, etc. Mr. Hoppe was formerly connected with the Indianapolis office of Johns-Manville, Inc., having been with them for about ten years, and therefore knows the asbestos line thoroly. The offices of the company are at 410-412 South Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. Corston Sinclair and Co., (Newcastle) Ltd., has taken over the business of asbestos and india rubber merchandising, formerly carried on by J. C. Sinclair of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. The nominal capital of this new company is £3,500. The first directors are J. C. Sinclair and T. A. McKelvie.

Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company. It is most gratifying to be able to report that the liquidation plan of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company has been fully completed, the stockholders' interests having been purchased by Messrs. Victor Mauck and Frank Sutcliffe, of the John Wood Manufacturing Company, Conshohocken, Pa. Those of our readers who were creditors of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company have already received checks paying their accounts in full, as all payments were made on December 2nd, thus anticipating by more than a month the conditions of the original extension agreement, which called for final settlement on January 9th. The stockholders had the privilege of transferring their stock or taking cash in payment.

It is the intention of the new owners to continue operation, using the same name as formerly. New lines will be added as deemed advisable. The company will discontinue the contracting and application of material but will cater to those in the insulating contracting business and to the supply and jobbing trade. A. K. Burgstresser has been asked to continue the management of the business, and we understand has accepted.

The John Wood Mfg. Company manufacture range boilers, electric weld and other types, ice cream cans, automatic water

heaters (made under the trade name of "Merion") and consume considerable asbestos in their four plants located in Conshohocken, Toronto, Chicago and Los Angeles. They will discontinue the contracting and application of material but will cater to those in the insulating contracting business and to the supply and jobbing trade.

Preparations are already under way for the increasing of the output of the present plant, and in fact they are now enjoying a good volume of business in Asbestos Air Cell Coverings and Boards, Wool Felt Coverings, Asbestos Cements, Asbestos Paper and Millboard, and 2-Point Covering.

It is felt that the Asbestos Industry has been fortunate in having added to its manufacturing members, men like Mr. Mauck and Mr. Sutcliffe, who are thoroly competent and practical manufacturing men.

The Plant of the Nelson Valve Company, covering over ten acres of ground, and with about 100,000 square feet of concrete floor space, located at Wyndmoor, Pa., has recently been purchased by Dr. R. V. Mattison, personally. Dr. Mattison expects to transfer to this new plant, which is but a fifteen minutes drive from his Ambler plants, the entire Asbestos Brake Lining Department of the Keasbey & Mattison Company. The move will place the various contributory departments necessary to the manufacture of asbestos brake lining in such position that manufacturing will be done more rapidly as well as more economically.

The new plant will probably also house the equipment for the manufacture of a new variety of Ambler Asbestos Shingle in the interest of the Asbestos Shingle, Slate and Sheathing Company, altho it is possible that the manufacture of this new product will not be begun for several months.

The Rhodesian Exploration Company Limited. At the recent annual meeting of the Rhodesia Exploration Company Limited, H. G. Latilla, chairman, referring to the development of their asbestos property, stated that their asbestos mine produced the best brand of asbestos in Rhodesia, and that there was a probability that in the very near future some amalgamation would be concluded which would result in a much larger output from their mine known as the "Ethel" Asbestos Mine.

The Asbestos Buildings Company moved, in part, into their new building midway between Fort Washington and Ambler during the week of December 7th, and will be ready for active operation by the close of December. The post office and telephone address is Ambler instead of Fort Washington.

The Cape Asbestos Company, has purchased the Amosite properties hitherto worked by Egnep Limited and Amosa Limited, and it is reported that active steps are being taken to push the sale of this material in all parts of the world. It has been demonstrated that the spinning and weaving of this material chemically pure is a practical proposition, and, naturally its

length and price are very important factors in production. Amosite Asbestos resembles blue asbestos in many respects, as will be seen from the following analysis:

	Amosite	Blue Asbestos
Loss of water and incandescence	3.2%	5%
Silica	48.0%	52%
Magnesia	8.1%	2%
Iron Oxide	39.6%	40%
Aluminum Oxide	1.1%	1%
	100%	100%

Amosite promises to be very successful for insulating work, owing to its extreme elasticity and volume and has been used in considerable quantities in various continental markets in place of the blue asbestos.

"Asbestos Deposits in Arizona" is the title of a very comprehensive article appearing in the November 21st issue of the Engineering and Mining Journal Press. The author of the article is John Melhase, Geologist, Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, Calif. The article describes the various districts, and is illustrated by maps and photographs. We will be glad to lend the article to anyone interested.

The Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works of 537 Brannan Street, San Francisco, has just issued a most attractive general catalog, No. 7. The catalog is conveniently made up in three sections, Section 1 treating of Brass Hose Goods, Section 2 of Packings and Section 3 of Asbestos and Insulating Materials.

The Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works will be glad to forward the complete catalog or any section upon requests.

M. J. O'Malley, President of the Standard Asbestos Manufacturing Company of Chicago, sailed for Europe on Saturday, November 21st, accompanied by his two sons, Reverend Charles J. and Vincent D. O' Malley. They will visit Ireland, England, France and Italy.

Hall & Nielson, Ltd., Beaver Mills, Bury, England are issuing two very attractive envelope stuffers one containing their price list, and both advertising their Bramec Brake and Clutch Linings.

The Italian Asbestos Company, mention of which was made in the November issue, have their office headquarters at 413 Abbey House, Victoria St., S. W. 1, London.

E. O. Marshall, whose former address was 217 E. 8th St., Dallas, Texas, cannot now be reached at that address. If any of our readers know Mr. Marshall's new location, we would be glad to have it as we wish to get in communication with him.

Slade Products, Inc., which was incorporated under the laws

of New York in April 1924, expect to begin operations in their factory at Watervliet, N. Y., on or about December 15th. A new and improved type of brake lining will be made, along with other products.

The Company's main office is at No. 40 Rector Street, New York City, with laboratory at 142 E. 32nd Street. Present officers are President, Robert M. Miller, Lawyer; vice president, Edward Slade, Engineer, formerly vice president of the Asbestos Spinning & Weaving Corporation; secretary-treasurer, Robert Forgan, asst. vice president of the National City Bank of New York. The factory will be in charge of O. H. Cilley, who was formerly connected with the Asbestos Spinning & Weaving Corporation at Waterford, N. Y.

The British Belting & Asbestos Limited, 132 Commercial Street, E. 1, London, desire complete range of samples with prices and full particulars of deliveries for a contract on Asbestos Crudes and Spinning Fibres. We suggest that producers and handlers of Asbestos Crudes and Fibres communicate with British Belting & Asbestos Limited, addressing communications to the Manager of the Asbestos Department.

H. C. Morse, Western Sales Manager of the Banner Rock Products Company visited the Philadelphia section a few weeks ago, and honored the office of "ASBESTOS" with a call.

PATENTS

Method of Treating Pipe and Boiler Coverings. No. 1,559,564. Granted on November 3rd to Alvin M. Ehret, Mt. Airy, Pa. Filed April 6, 1925. Serial No. 21,207.

Described as the method of treating pipe and boiler covering, composed of Carbonate of Magnesia and Asbestos Fibres, which consists in treating the same with a solution of bicarbonate of magnesia.

BUYERS CLASSIFIED INDEX

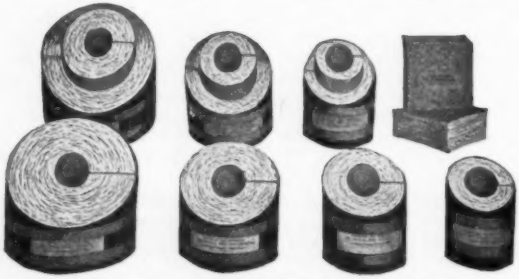
Being a listing of those firms whose products are of particular interest to those in the Asbestos Industry.
Rate for listing supplied on application.
We hope to gradually make this listing of great value to our readers.

ASBESTOS MACHINERY, CARDS AND SPINNING

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass.

IMPERIAL ALL ASBESTOS COVERING

Wire Stitched with Water Proof Jacket for outside work



IMPERIAL ALL ASBESTOS COVERING

Wire Stitched—Canvass Jacket—Metal Banded
For High Pressure and Superheated Steam Lines

A combination of the two most effective insulating elements, i. e., felted Asbestos and "dead" Air Space.

Will not loosen nor crumble from vibration.

Can be removed and replaced without injury.

Will not Sag on Pipes. Strong and Flexible.

— Manufacturers —

H. F. WATSON COMPANY

CHICAGO BRANCH
5331-39 S. Western Ave.

Erie, Pa.

85% Magnesia

STEAM PIPE AND BOILER INSULATION AND LOCOMOTIVE LAGGING

The Lightest Weight Steam Pipe and Boiler Insulation Made

That is Structurally Strong and Permanently Effective

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